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VOL. II. NO. 121.

Protective Tariff, and as decidedly in favor of a

Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.

Both made eloquent defences of their resolves at

a recent Tariff Meeting in Morris County, N. J.

THE REPRINTS, or at least BLACKWOOD and

the DUBLIN UNIVERSITY for August have been

already issued by J. T. Mason. Both are inter-

esting numbers. We shall give extracts from them

as often as possible. These are emphatically the

best of the British Monthlies, and are republished

with great despatch and neatness by Mr. Mason.

On our last page may be found an extract from

HARVARD UNIVERSITY .- The Commencement

exercises at Cambridge were celebrated on Wednes-

lay, the 24th. The degree of A.B. was conferred

on fifty-four graduates, that of A. M. on several

others, that of LL. B. on thirty-nine, the honor-

try degree of D. D. on Rev. WILLIAM JENKS and

Rev. W. B. O. PEABODY, and that of LL. D. on

Hon. JOHN DAVIS of Boston, late Judge of the

U. S. District Court, Hon. ARTEMAS WARD and

SAMUEL HUBBARD. The orations of the gradu-

ating class are spoken of in terms of commenda-

tion. In the afternoon the Harvard Musical Soci

ety held its anniversary and listened to an address

by W. W. STORY, Esq. The Phi Beta Kuppa

was to be addressed on Thursday by WILLIAM B.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL .- The Army

sill for the year 1842, makes the following appro-

riations: For pay of the Army, \$1,477,700;

flicers' subsistence, forage of their horses, and

lething of their servants, \$674,475; clething not

drawn in kind by the troops, \$50,240; expenses

of recruiting, \$15,709 36; clothing of the army,

\$374,876 \$0; subsistence of men, \$769,668; re-

gular supplies, \$316,000; barracks, quarters.

storehouses, &c., \$135,060; Quartermaster's de-

partment, \$127,000; transportation of officers

baggage, when traveling without troops, \$65,000;

transpertation of troops, &c., \$242,000; contin

sencies, \$9,000; hospital department, \$28,000;

meteorological observations, \$3,000; ordnance

tional armories, \$360,000; Springfield do., \$20,-

extra pay for the disbursement of public money.

Section 8d appropriates for the support of the

EIGHT THOUSAND WHIGS IN COUNCIL !- The

meeting of the Whigs at Hamilton on Saturday

vas a most spirited affair. Eight thousand at

least were there! The farmers, with their wives

and daughters, were there. The mechanics were

there, and they brought with them their work-

shops. The multitude were there; "an army with banners." The same old coon that was out

n 1840, was there, with several young ones. The

peeches of Messra. Storer, Schenck, Corwin and

Southgate were admirable. The resolutions were

excellent and spirit-stirring. Clay, and Davis

and Corwin were brought out-and the resignation

Resolutions condemning the course of Capt.

Tyler, and requesting him to resign his office,

THE THAMES TUNNEL .- The stupendous un-

dertaking was opened vesterday, for the first time.

on the Wapping side of the river, and upward of

500 visitors of all nations passed through the tun-

nel as far as the shaft on the Rotherhithe shore.

The High-street, Wapping, was thronged with

people, who were allowed to view the shaft and

the double staircase for foot passengers. The

shaft is about 90 feet in height, and is surmounted

with a handsome dome, which is glazed, and light

and air admitted. There are two staircases, one

terminating close to the western arch, and the

other leading to the eastern arch. The western

arch only is opened for visitors, but the eastern

one appears likely to be appropriated to the same

purpose in a few weeks, and a great number of

workmen are now actively employed in "compo-

ing" it and making it ready for the reception of

the public. The descent to the tunnel is now easy

and convenient, and the western arch is very dry

and comfortable. At mid-day there were upward

of 100 visitors promenading in the tunnel. Seve-

ral visitors were permitted to pass from one shore

to the other yesterday, and Mr. Page, the superin-

tendent of the works, became cicerone to a large

party of ladies and gentlemen invited by the di-

recters to pass from Rotherhithe to Wapping and

Suicibe.-James H. Tuel, who was chosen at

the recent election, to represent Calloway county

in the Missouri Legislature, is supposed to have

committed suicide. A letter to the Editor of the

St. Louis Reporter, dated at Fulton, on the 10th

inst., states that he has been missing for several

days. Two letters were found on his table, giv-

ing directions to a friend how to settle his busi-

ness, and stating that he had, in consequence of

unhappiness caused by the acts of others, deter-

FOR PALENQUE .- A fine brig, the Huntress,

was to sail from New-Orleans on the 17th inst., on

a pleasure excursion to the river Tobasco, landing

the passengers at a point within a few miles of

the celebrated ruins of Palenque. Most of the

berths were engaged on the 15th by a party of

WHEAT .- Our streets have been pretty well

filled with wheat wagons to day. Large arrivals

are anticipated notwithstanding the low prices.

[Chicago American.

mined to put an end to his existence.

in exploring the ruins.

[London paper.

of the Whig members heartily approved.

were unanimously adopted!

Military Academy \$133,641; improvements and

ervice, \$200,000; fortifications, \$150,

military surveys, &c., \$30,000.

repairs of public works, \$130,000.

REED, Esq. of Philadelphia.

TT The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, to the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the ew price of \$2 per ansum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Congress-Work and Working Members-Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Phelps and Hall of Vermont. From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1842. The Senate has been laboriously employed during the whole of this excessively warm day, from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 9 to-night. upon the Tariff bill, principally in voting upon amendments and in short and rapid discussions upon many of them. Contrary to general expectation, the question upon the adoption of the amendments collectively, was not taken, and the Senate adjourned after a most patient session of nearly eleven hours. I presume that the bill will be passed to-morrow, and sent back to the House, where it will probably pass without difficulty.

During the many years of my observation of the doings of Congress, I have never witnessed a greater devotion to the interests of the country, and a more unremitting and laborious application to business than has been evinced by the Members of the present Congress, and I believe that the records of the two Houses will show the truth of this opinion. Yet no Congress has ever, within my knowledge, received so little credit and so great a share of abuse as the present. Several reasons can be given for this-the attention and expectation and hopes of the People have been directed to a few important and all-absorbing measures-Bank, Tariff. &c .- and in the interest excited by them all minor measures seem to have been forgotten. If the People could have looked, during this session. into the Committee Rooms-the real laboratories of the Capitol-they would have discovered that faithful, solid hard work, early and late, morning and evening, has been the order of the day with a very large proportion of the Members of the present Congress. And they would have discovered that the really valuable men in Congress are not those who make the most noise or the longest speeches. I cannot better illustrate this subject than by the mention of a few individuals.

Take, for instance, that man Allen, from Ohio, who makes more noise than any ten men in the Senate. This man (and the same is true of many of his party) never does any of the business of the Senate, nor is he capable of doing it. He never shows himself in a Committee-Room, (unless it be when he sends the messenger for something to drink, when he is pretty certain to follow it into some convenient Committee-Room near at hand.) but leaves the immense work of investigating the vast amount of private claims and other matters which come into the Senate, to be performed by others. In a body so small as the Senate, and in which there is so large a number of Committees and so great an amount of work to be done, it is necessary that every man do his duty, and not shrink or sneak from its performance-otherwise either great wrong is done to individual claimants or to the country, or the labor of the faithless Members must be performed by others who can and will work. Of these who have distinguished thomselves during the present session in the faithful dis charge of their duty in this way, I might name many in both Houses, but for the sake of contrast to the very 'Honorable' 'gentleman' just named, I will mention that of a Senator who is a member of two of the same Committees with him-Mr. PRELES of Vermont, whe has during this session filled the place and discharged the duties of Chairman of two Committees, that on Revolutionary Claims, and also of the Committee on the Militia, and of a working member of the Committee on Pensions, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, of the Committee on Claims and, I believe, of one other-in each of which he has done more work than any ten speech-making Loco-Focos in Congress who rail at the majority for spending the time and money of the nation. I believe that there is not another man in Congress who has performed as much hard work and saved the Government more money by the detection of improper or fraudulent claims, and few who have done nearly as much in this way, as Mr. Phelps. The same may be said of his colleague, HALL, in the House. 1 take pleasure in doing justice to these and other men whose labors and whose powers of investigation are so great, but who de not force themselves upon the notice of the country by long and frequent speeches.

A Voice FROM THE SOUTH .- The Whigs of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, at their recent Mass Convention, issued an address to the people. They hold the following language, which, though just and true in every respect, is

somewhat new in the quarter whence it comes: "And can we be much longer deaf to the selfpreserving principles of protection, whilst one of the most powerful commercial and maritime people on earth, and one too with whom we deal the largest, closes her ports against our provisionstaxes our cotton, and burdens our tobaces with an impost, which, under high prices, exceeds more than fifteen times over, the prime cost of the article in our barns and wars-houses? Or shall we close our arms in thoughtful disregard of the future, until, as the signs indicate, our great Southem staple is superseded in English looms by a similar and a cheaper commodity from the British East India colonies, and until our work-sliops are broken up, our manufactories dismantled, and our hardy mechanics turned adrift to starve, or to beg their way upon the cold charity of a merciless world? Where, then, when there is no market at home or abroad, will the planter find a buyer for his cotton, and who will encourage the farmer by purchasing the surplus product of his labor ! A glance into futurity will teach us, that if we are not wise enough to prepare by time, under the sanction of the Constitution, for great coming events, the day is not far off, perhaps, when the American people shall learn in sorrow, that agriculture, commerce, manufactures and all the mechanic arts, are mutually and inseparably dependent upon each other, and that a nation which neglects or undervalues either of these important branches of industry, parts with half its vigor, and must sink into a state of premature poverty, wretchedness and decay."

We learn that on Saturday evening last, a man by the name of Humphries, (who had previously had some difficulty with Mr. Archibald Clark, living near Quitman,) approached Mr. Clark's house in an insulting manner, and demanded to know if Mr. C. had stated that he had stolen a five dollar bill. Mr. C. replied in the affirmative. when he drew a pistol and attempted to fire, but the cap burst and his pistol did not go off. Mr. C. then rushed into his house and procured his rifle, and shot Mr. H. through the left breast. Mr. C. is considered perfectly justifiable we believe by the community generally. It is thought that Mr. H's wound would prove mortal.-[Paulding Ala.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30. 1542.

TRIUMPHS OF PROTECTION .- The question of IMPROVED PLOUGHS .- Every man, woman and Protection to American Industry is the strongest child in the civilized world is interested in the and clearest upon which any party can go before PLOUGH. It is the great instrument by which food the People. It is perfectly understood by the inand most of the materials of clothing are supplied dustrious labering men throughout the country, to man. Messrs. Barnaby & Mooers took the first and with them will outweigh all partisan interests premium against a host of competitors at the and connections. We cannot help believing, too, Ploughing Exhibition at Sing Sing in 1841, and that many of those who have been prominent supthe same plough which took that premium our porters of the general principles of the two last American Institute sent out the other day by the Administrations will take issue with that party Great Western to England, to be presented to the now, and avow themselves friends of American Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain. We Industry, in opposition alike to the ruinous deluhave no doubt it will be a welcome present, as it sions of Free Trade and to the party which embraces important improvements. A letter is in grounds its action upon them. We are strengththis city, dated Ithaca, stating that a still more ened in this hope by the statement in the Newark important improvement has since been made by Advertiser that Hon. MARLON DIERBRSON and the same ingenious gentlemen, and that it will Joseph Jackson, Esq., who have beretofore been compete for the premium on Long Island the next among the most honored and prominent members Fair. Few award to mechanics the praise they of the Jackson and Van Buren party, who have deserve. It is the mechanic that first constructs each held high stations under that Administration, the plough and supplies the axe, without which a and who have united with them heretofore in all furrow cannot be turned nor a tree cut down .their leading measures, have cpenly declared Give agriculture the full benefit of science and the themselves in favor of the party which upholds a mechanic arts, and production will be increased to

> as much profitable work as he can do. MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE .- Information from Mexico reaches us through private sources, and is

> an incredible extent; superadd to this a good Ta-

riff to provide a market for its surplus, and a more

independendent and happy community will not

exist on our earth than the farmers of the United

States, and every mechanic in the nation will have

very way authentic. We, not long since, noticed the great Mexican coup de main in the taking of the brig ,'Yucatero," in the port of Campeachy. Great excitement is prevailing in Yucatan in conse quence of the loss of their crack brig; and four vessels were dispatched immediately in pursuit of the prize. It is asserted that there is positive ews from England that one of the Mexican steamers of war would leave for Vera Cruz between the 10th and 15th of June, so she is at this time momently expected there. Another was to follow her some 30 or 40 days after. This first steamer is manned and officered with Englishmen, who received is England one year's pay in advance. Ipon her arrival the Mexican navy, in addition to er, will be composed of the old steamer bought of an Englishman, the Eagle schooner built in New-York, and the 16 gun-brig taken from the Campeachanos which is now undergoing repairs and will be in a few days ready for sea.

An expedition is planned for this mighty fleet, which is to sail immediately. Its destination is Campeachy and it is to carry with it the "Canten," of Jalapa, composed of 4000 men, which is to conquer immediately all Yucatan. This they are to do with as much ease as dispatching a good breakfast, and afterwards they are, with the augmentation of the whole Yucatan fleet, to cross over and pay their respects to Sam Houston. The above is the Mexican plan of the campaingn .-There is no doubt that on the arrival of the steamer the fleet will go to sea, and that an attempt will be made either in Galveston or Campeachy. and most probably it will be the latter; the government of that department having declared war with Mexico on account of the loss of the brig. Santa Anna has made a large "affaire" lately in which he has his corresponding share. The copper coin lately taken from circulation and which the holders have been paid for in certificados de entrega," amounting to between 30,000 and 40 .-000 quintals, has been solid for exportation at the prize of \$10 per quintal-worth \$22 in Europe.

000; Harper's Ferry do., \$30,000; Arsenals, \$120,000; saltpetre and brimstone, \$40,000; All we have in addition to the above is the come and interesting intelligence that a vessel drawings for artillery. \$1,350; suppressing hoshas been chartered at Vera Cruz for the Texian tilities in Florida, \$500.000-provided that no prisoners, and they were all to leave there for more than \$146,296 73 be paid for aryearges; Galveston about the 28th ult. The poor fellows [N. O. Pic. will get home at last. Section 2d provides that no officer shall receive

> SINGULAR EXPLOSION .- A spontaneous explosion of rocks recently occurred in Norfolk, which from its strange and singular character has produced much excitement and speculation. The fact was stated to me by an eye-witness, on whose veracity no doubt can rest; and the effects of the explosion are still visible, and are daily viewed by visitants. On or about the 15th ultimo, as Mr. Cochran was walking in the road, a few rods south of Bradley's Tavern, his attention was excited by a crackling sound, which was instantly succeeded by a tremulous motion, and a rising of the earth just before him. Alarmed at the phenomenon, and expecting a shock of an earthquake, he precipitately turned to retreat to his house, when at hat moment an explosion occurred, the intonation of which was as ponderous as that of a smart blast of rocks by powder-rending the rocks asunder and throwing out 30 or 40 pounds of fragments. The rock appeared perfectly sound, and is a continuous lime rock from the bank of Racket river, and distant therefrom about 30 rods; and at this place formed the base of the road, and covered with little or no earth. Although many geological phenomena of a similar character are exhibited on this globe, indicative of a local rupture of rocks, which cannot be imputed to the shock of an earthquake, yet the cause has been involved in deep obscurity, as it is believed that no ocular demonstration of such effects have ever been recorded. Therefore this article is written with a view of drawing the attention of the learned in natural science to a thorough investigation of this interesting subject, that the legitifined and given to the public through the medium of our literary publications. Perhaps this rupture of the rock may have been caused by the expansion of gas confined in the cavity of the rock, and distended by the action of the sun's rays on the bare rock during a number of days previous to this explosion. Yours, respectfully, E. W. BISBEE. [Ogdensburgh Times.

IF A Great Natural Curiosity is to be seen at Tuscumbia, Alabama. A spring here boils up out of the earth, which forms a stream much larger than the Pennsylvania creeks, and large enough to entitle it, in those regions, to the name of river. The town of Tuscumbia is about two miles back flows about two miles and a half, and then mingles with the blue waters of the Tennessee. It is a curiosity, because of its enormous size, as there is not in all the United States beside, a spring that sends forth such a volume of water. The fissure in the rock through which the water flows, is tremendous, and the depth of the stream at the fountain is at least eight feet. All the water used by the Tuscumbians, (2000 people) is furnished by

We regret that the distress which is now so universal over the whole commercial world has extended to Canada also; particularly among the Scotch emigrants who arrived last Fall from Lewis, and settled in the Eastern townships. A subscription was collected in Montreal last winter for these unfortunate beings, and the greatest portion of it placed at the disposal of the St. Francis Emigrant gentlemen who intended to employ a few weeks Association. On learning the continuance of the distress, a further sum has been promptly forwarded. But this relief will not be sufficient to stay the starvation that stares these poor creatures in the face. Those, therefore, who have not contributed before, are requested to remit their mite The receipts this morning were about four thousand bushes. A large number of vessels are lying in to W. Morris, Esq., Sherbrooke; or if they prefer port waiting for cargoes and business generally is giving assistance in flour, oatmeal, or pork, it somewhat more animated than it has yet been this might be addressed to Smith Leith, Esq., Port St. [Montreal Standard.

ASSOCIATION:

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society. To The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Address letters, post-paid, to A. BRISBANE. Residence, 76 Leonard-street.

Attractions Proportional to Destinics. We stated in our article before the last, that man was not put upon the earth to ravage and devastate it and to fill his social career with Injustice, Oppression, Crime and Carnage, but that he was placed upon it to be its intelligent Overseer and Supervisor, to live in bonds of union and harmony with his fellow man, and to establish societies of Justice. Truth and Peace upon it.

It is true, Man is now a discordant note in the Universe, for while harmony is its Law, discord has marked his Career. But let us not suppose that the evil is in man individually, in his passions or nature; for they were created by the same Power whose wisdom regulates the most infinite, as well as the most minute harmonies .-The evil is in the false collective action of the and the defective social Institutions which they have established.

A great error has been committed in viewing Mankind merely as so many individuals, separate from one another, and each with a distinct and isolated interest, which is the source of discords. conflicts of interest, waste of efforts, and universal antagonism. The Human Race should have viewed themselves as one great Family, associated in Strength and Intelligence to fulfil the important trust of Overseer, and to extend to each individual member the advantages in Industry, Art and Science, of their united Power and Wisdom.

In the distribution of the links or harmonies, which compose the great Series of the Universemen, planets, suns, planetary systems, &c .- each has its place assigned it, its functions to perform, like wheels in a piece of machinery; and although they are separate creations, still they exercise an important reciprocal influence upon each other, and are regulated by the same law of Harmony. The human race composed of all the individuals on the planet, form one of these links, and are carried on in the movement of the great Series while executing their part in the concert of Universal harmony.

This chain is no where interrupted; the Destiny of the individual is closely connected with that of his race; the destiny of the race with that of the planet, and the destiny of the planet with that of

he solar system. Our solar system forms a Series complete within itself; arrived at this hight, we find that it is merely a link in another and higher Series, and that it revolves with other systems around some great central sun. A knewledge of the laws which regulate these stupendous harmonies is not shut out from us, for as but one system governs the "bole, if we discover the laws which regulate the harmonies within our own sphere, such as the passional or spiritual, mathematical, planetary, &c. we have the key to the Movement of the Uni-

If we view the function of our planet in connection with that of the race upon it, we may say that it is a sideral being, as we are planetary beings, that it has its function to perform in its high sphere, as we have ours to perform on its surface. It is a link, as we observed, in the universal Series, whose llions of luminaries performing their mighty w 1k, are the highest manifestation of the Divin ty in his material harmo-

performance of a funce n from a being, connects own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do his happiness with its o ercise, and gives him an ettraction or love for it. As Industry is the means by which man a complishes his trust of Overseer, the Creator must consequently have adapted his passions an lattractions to its occupations, and intended the in a true system of Society and with a prop r organization, it should become ATTRACTIVE.

The principle of the adaptation of attractions to functions, is based upon the universal law of Attractions proportional to Destinies, a knowledge of which is most important in the study of Nature .- We will devote a few lines to its expli-

(All tastes, desires and inclinations in man may be called Attractions. A taste for music or painting, a love for fine scenery, are, for example, Attractions, because they attract us,-excite as to action. Love of friends, of children, of God, are also Attractions, and of a more elevated erder. The Attractions of all Creatures-man as well as the lower order of creations—are in per-fect harmony or keeping with their Destiny, their true and natural mode of life, and the work or function which they are to perform. Man is a universal Being. As Overseer of the globe he has a vast function to perform: he must regulate and supervise material nature and the creations below him, and to do so he has been gifted with Attractions for this varied work. He is besides a Social Being, and a Being endowed with immortality, and as such he possesses social and religious attractions. It is this universality,-this completeness, which constitutes his greatness.)

The Creator distributes Attractions to all his creatures in exact proportion to their Destiny; he adapts their instincts and feelings to the place they are to fill in the scale of creation, and to the life they are to lead; he connects their happiness mate cause of such explosions may be clearly de- with the functions they are to exercise, and secures the performance of them without resort to constraint. The brilliant result of his wisdom, is manifest wherever beings are found, who live in accordance with the laws of their nature.

The justice of the Creater consists in preserving a strict equilibrium between the instinctive and intellectual organization of his creatures and their Destiny; he gives them no useless passions,none which they may or cannot satisfy, or which are false guides. If it were otherwise, they would be in perpetual war with themselves,-with their Destiny; and the confusion would be such, that he would have to annihilate his whole creation, or resort to violence and constraint to maintain order, as legislators have done in the social world. of Tennessee river, and the current from the spring But constraint enters nowise in his plans; he rules the Universe by the only pleasing power, that of Attraction, and while he secures Order and Harmony by the employment of this means, he secures at the same time the happiness of all its members .- Hence this universal law:

> THE ATTRACTIONS OF ALL BEINGS ARE PROPOR-TIONAL TO THEIR DESTINIES.

> The Rein-deer, for example," says Fourier, is destined to live in the frozen regions of the North; God does not give him Attraction for the verdant fields and the plants of the temperate zone; he prefers the snows of the North and the moss which they cover; his Attractions consequently are proportional to his Destiny.

"If we transport bees to a desert island, covered with barren rocks and sands, where not a flower grows they will not the less feel attraction for flowers, for their Destiny is to live upon their

"The Creator endows with intelligence or the faculty of reasoning according to the same law .-An animal may be destined to be killed for food; God does not give it as he does to man, the facof death. It would be tormented during the entire course of its life with the dread of so sad a termination. It is evident that the Creator distributes attractions with secondary and discourse. ulty of reasoning on death and the various forms tributes attractions with economy and discern-

ment; he gives to every species those which are necessary, and which are suitable to the essential destiny of the larger number; by essential destiny is to be understood the condition reserved to the majority during the seven-eights of their career.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

confirms the general rule.)' All collective attractions and passions are oracles of the Destiny assigned by the Creator to his creatures; they should with man be consulted as such, and a true social system deduced from it.

TO THE WORLD!

Can we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, no, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe. but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,-he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. These at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an im-Human Race, in their ignorance of their Destiny pure state of the blood, or habit of the system ;-diseases of he raucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous cruption chronic sore eyes, and diseases of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their

> apon the world; and in offering to the public this new preration, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds s superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may repose full confidence in its restora tive virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particu larly to this new preparation, which has already been an nounced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SAR-SAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years of devotion to labor ous chemical experiments in testing various modes of prepa ration, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient orm all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus The process throughout is governed by strictly chemica which the restorative virtues of the Sarsaparilla depends, ar entirely preserved. This is then combined with other arts les, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from dis ase arising from an impure state of the blood or habit o the system, such as obstigate cutaneous eruptions, rheuma tism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudi use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietor has reaped the experience of a scientific gentle man who resided many years in that country which pro duces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla.

The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experi ments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restora ive virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certifi cates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of al suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast, and by whose inherent virtues the In concluding these betract observations, we lame walk the legens are cleaned and the afficted are will observe, that the Creator in requiring the nexted, near witness of its merits. Let it stand one fall by its again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vas

it through the whole United States. That all may have i within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce I into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be clined to receive it, which have for their object the suffer er's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its ten of thousands, reseive your favorable consideration-let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine pro duces the desired result for which it is administered -and this has been proved again and again-is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed roller and happiness around the pillow of suffering and

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H Morris, Mayor of the city of New York.

Morris, Mayor of the city of New York.

New, York, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen.—A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it its so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of graning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lame

of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp

of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp-held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sixkness was first broughton by my imprudently exposing myselfto a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My com-plaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physi-cian was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsapa-rilla root and lignum vitte made into a tea, which I continu-ed using for several months without intermission. Soon afed using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also ence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompaned with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions: now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp kaives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sieep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the cruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and fiesh were, so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your since while looking in the papers, I chance to see your Sursaparila advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a stronge hope gathering. was also much better. I now telt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement for it is true, rue. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! rue. On now tamely these cold words describe those fear-ful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering end afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours.

Ever gratefully yours, THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street. City and County of New York, as: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of Angust, 1942, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duane-st.

Reference is also made fit now tarther evidence is required) to Mr. James grown, of the house of Brown. Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, is whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number The proprietors also submit to the public the following WHOLE NO. 433. certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all loubt the cura-

tive powers of this medicine?

"Messrs Sands—Gentlemen: Univer a feeling sense of cratitude inherent to us all when middenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you. (The seven-eights are to be considered as the whole in movement, the eight of Exception only

suffering and disease, I now, as an act of instee due to you, and with a view of refleving the officied, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I stilled from England in a vess-bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovere I the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me. From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years. I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gioucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panagea, used sulphur baths, xc. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hope-In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,

corner Church and Leonardets.
JOKL B. PURDY. Grocer,
corner Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COVL, Grocer, 37 Pranklin st.

New-York City Hespital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near \$3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near \$3,000 in traveling and doc-toring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly affected. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above sure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT .- Let the following

"NEW-YORK, August 16, 1842. "Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which noney cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknow-edgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) ledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afficied with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously atfected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly ozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease to grow worse, until I gave up in depair. the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while traveling for my bealth, who informed me that her san was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles. I am well sand able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and exponse. Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case will find sue at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, kc.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for expor-

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for expor-tion, by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists Franite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st New-York. Price \$1.

WANTED-A Partner with \$1,000 capital to engage in a business which will probably nore than double the capital invested since a year for years o come. Address C. at the Tribune office, with name and 25 lws.

W ANTED employment by some ex-V cellent servant girls, at 478 Broadway, a reason-le charge and no humbug. au23 3t*. DOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—

MISSES BROWN, 21 Varick street, corner of St.
John's Park, will re-open their Boarding and Day School
for Young Ladles, on Monday 29th inst. au25 3t* cod.

BOARD.—A family or a few single gen-tlemen of good morals can have board and spacious or ms in a private family, a very desirable location, 101 East Brondway. House and apartments unusually plea-ant and agreeable.

BOARD, HOTEL—Brown's Mansion
DHouse, 63 Duane street, near Breadway and the Park,
New-York.—This splendid hotel and board ng-house, late
Manhattan,' has now the bar entirely removed; the irrepossible and dissolute rigidly excluded; all order and provision suited to the repose and comforts of a Christian
'Home;' and reduction unparalleled in charges—to wit, to
'A cents per thy; \$1 to \$2 per week for logings; meals
aulo Im

inst vacated, with good board, in a private family, an be obtained on reasonable terms, by applying at No 10 dudson street, near St. John's Park. jyl8 tf

DOARD IN BROOKLYN-A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a front arior, and large closet attached to it, in a small family where there are but few boarders. Location pleasant and ear the Lycenin. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 157 Adams-street, or at the corner of Main and Prespectants.

LBS. BREVIER TYPE (sec-

ash. Apply at this office. GAYLORD, Agent of the Home
League Cash Tailoring Establishment, 14 John
street, offers great inducement to persons, as he has on hand
a well-selected and general assortment of Domestic and
Westof England Cloths and Cassimeres, London and French
ancy Elastic Cassimers, fancy Silk, Cashmere, Shally,
Cassinet and superfine Black Satin Vestings; Gambroon,
White Drill, and Canvass Drill, all of which will be made
up to meter, at short notice and in fash homable style.

White Drill, and Canvass Drill, all of which white up to order, at short notice and in fashionable style.

N. —Particular attention paid to cutting, and making, and trimming garments, and all work warranted to fit.

Suits furnished in twelve hours. Terms are cash on deliv-ONE PRICE STORE.—It is generally known that some store-keepers ask double the price known that some store-keepers ask double the price the article is worth; therefore any person vishing to purchase good cheap clothing can rely on being furnished with articles at the following prices:—Conts at \$12; cloth jack ets \$3.50 to \$5; cloth pants \$3.25 to \$4.50; satinet pants \$1.75 to \$2.50. J. COGSWELL, 133; Chatham-st. 1 y2t 3m WATER POWER TO LET-From

one to fifty horse power, to let, at West Farms
Saw Mill, Il miles from the city. It is accessible by water, and has plenty of water in the dryest season. Inquire
at the Mill or of JOHN COPCUTT, \$43 Washington
aut 5 if TOHN L. GOURGAS, for many years

of the Bazaar, corner of Broadway and Courtlandtst. having lately fitted up at '10. 2 John-street, near the corner of Broadway, a small, neat establishment of the kind, with a general assortment of very choice French, English, Gerham and American Fancy Goods and Perfumery, would be happy to receive, as of portunity may offer, a friendly call from his former patrons, as also from the public in general and 0 m THE Self-Instructor and Journal of the

Universal Lycenm, by Josiah Holbrook, is published monthly at the Exchange Lycenm, 343 Broadway, at 30 cents a year, paid in advance. A liberal discount will be made to agents who buy by the quantity. Agents of penny papers will find it a profitable work. For side at Axford's news room, 163 Bowery. TO THE LOVERS of superior Black

Tea!—Howqua's Mixture!—This extremely delicious and unparalleled Tea, so highly celebrated in China and Europe, just imported, is now for sale at the Canton Tea Company's General Tea Establishment, 121 Chatham-street, New-York, in Chinese packages price 50 cts and \$1 each.

J. S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Sta-tioner, Clinton Hail, corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets, has constantly for sale an assortment of Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Stationery at the lowest cash prices.

Children's Clothes.

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTH-ING, either at wholesale or retail at DOLSON'S new Clothing Store, No. 98 Chatham street, cheap as the cheap-Clothing Store, No. 98 Chatham street, cheand in any other est and as good as the best that can be found in any other je2 3m*

TO TRUSTEES of Academies, &c. An Instructor wishes a situation, who has enjoyed a long and highly faverable course of experience as a Teacher of the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, and the English branches usually required in Schools of the higher grade. Inquire at this office.

TWO SAIL BOATS FOR SALE-The Henry Clay and General Scott, each twenty feet in length; both fast sailers—not exceeded by any boats of their class in this city; fitted in superior style and in first rate order. Can be seen at Bishop & Simonson's skip yard, toot of Sixthstreet. Apply to je50 tf C. M. SIMONSON, 64 Columbia-street.

MPROVED Patent Tailors' Shears, Trimmers and Points—Also Bankers' Shears, and Hair Dressers' Scissors, for sale at the manufacturer's agents, 31 John street, (formerly at the sign of the Golden Shears, Ful-aulo lim-

CLOTHING, 98 Chatham street.—Per sons in want of good Clothing and wishing to save a little these hard times, would do well to call at WILLIAM DOLSEN'S new Store, No. 98 Chatham street, and examine his stock of ready made Clothing, before purchasing elsewhere as he is well convinced that they will not dispute he price.

DIACKSMITHS' COAL—Newcastle riddled Coal, imported expressly for smiths' use, and or sale at low prices by WARD & BROWNE, and 411 Washington-st, corner Laight.